

# The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

VOL XXXVII. No. 5500.

號十月三十一年一千八百一十八年一月十日

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1881.

PRICE, \$2 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

日一月二年已辛

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

**LONDON.** — F. A. B., 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STERLING & Co., 80, Cornhill, GORDON & GORDON, 10, Great Queen Street, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

**PARIS AND EUROPE.** — LEON DE ROSY, 10, Rue Monseur, Paris.

**NEW YORK.** — ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

**AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.** — GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

**SAN FRANCISCO** and American Ports generally. — BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

**SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.** — SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. O. HEINZEL & Co., Manila.

**CHINA.** — MACAO, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., SICATON, CAMPBELL & Co., AMoy, WILSON, NICHOLAS & Co., FOOCHEW, HEDGE & Co., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WILSHI, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.**

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.

" 6 " 4%

" 12 " 5%

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be loaned on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND ..... 1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman — A. MCIVER, Esq.

Deputy Chairman — H. L. DALMIPLE, Esq.

ADOLP. ANDRE, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq.

E. R. BELLIS, Esq. Hon. W. KENWICK.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq. F. D. SASOON, Esq.

W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

Chief Manager — THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Manager — EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS — London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

Local Bills DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on Approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East,

Hongkong, February 15, 1881.

**COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.**

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30TH APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP ..... £2,000,000.

RESERVE FUND ..... £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE — 14, RUE BERGERE,

PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,

MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,

LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,

NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW,

MELBOURNE.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credit on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,

Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

## Notices of Firms.

J. McCRAITH,

AUCTIONEER,

LAND AND COMMISSION AGENT,

HAIKONG,

Tongkin.

Hongkong, February 12, 1881. — mrl9

## Notices of Firms.

### FOR SALE.

#### FOR SALE.

**For Sale.**

**WHERE YOU CAN BUY**  
Superior California LAMB'S WOOL  
BLANKETS.

SARATOGA TRUNKS.  
TRAVELLING BAGS and SATCHELS.  
AGATE COOKING UTENSILS.  
THE AMERICAN BROILER.  
TURNBULL'S FAMILY SCALES.  
TOBACCO SHAVES.

AMERICAN and CHINESE LOOKS.

HOUSE GONGS.

SMOOTHING IRONS.

LEMON SQUEEZERS.

MOUSE TRAPS.

BILLIARD CUE TIPS and CHALK.

PANUS CÓRUM for BOOTS.

American AXES and HATCHETS.

LIFE BUOYS.

ROCKETS and BLUE LIGHTS.

DOUGLAS' OFFICE CHAIRS.

COPPER WIRE GAUZE.

WAFFLE IRONS.

GILDIRONS.

FIRE GRATES.

American SOFT FELT HATS.

**S T A T I O N E R Y**  
FOR LADIES AND OFFICE USE,  
the  
Best and Cheapest  
in  
Hongkong.

**N E W B O O K S**  
INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING.  
A  
Large Assortment of  
FRENCH NOVELS.  
TAUCHNITZ'S  
POPULAR EDITION OF STANDARD  
W O R K S , &c.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.  
ALMANACKS.  
DIARIES.  
SCHOOL BOOKS.  
GREGO'S SCHOOL SERIES.  
PRESENTATION BOOKS.  
Etc., Etc., Etc.

RODGER'S CUTLERY.  
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.  
WEBSLEY and SONS' London-made SPORT-  
ING GUNS.

BUSSET'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.  
SELF-SHOT-EXTRACTING REVOLVERS.  
THE PATENT BOTTLE CLIP.

TABLE GLASSWARE.  
EARTHENWARE.

THE FINEST STOCK OF  
CAVITE,  
FORTIN, and  
MEYSIG  
CIGARS, and  
CHEROOOTS.  
All Specially Selected.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN  
GROCERIES.  
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY  
MAIL.

SMYRNA FIGS.  
CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES.  
FARN'S FAVORITE BISCUITS.  
STILTON CHEESE.  
FRENCH PLUMS.  
CALCUTTA.

HUMPS.  
ROUNDS.  
BRISKETS, and  
TONGUES.

California ROLL BUTTER.  
APPLE BUTTER.  
CLAM CHOWDER.  
FISH CHOWDER.

Soused PIG'S FEET.

Soused SHEEP'S TONGUES.

PICKLED LAMB'S TONGUES.

GUERGEO CHEESE.

New York CREAM CHEESE.

CAVIARE.

Curried OYSTERS.

California CRACKER Co.'s BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

HOMINY.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

RICHARDSON and ROBINSON's Potted MEATS.

Lunch TONGUE.

PRESENT TEA in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

WINES and SPIRITS of all Descriptions.

SAIL-MAKING executed on the Premises.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.  
Hongkong, January 22, 1881.

**Mails.**

**NOTICE**  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, SUZ, ISMALLIA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;

Also,  
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND  
PORT LOUIS.

On MONDAY, the 14th day of March, 1881, at Noon, the Company's S. S. YANGTSE, Commandant CHAMPENOIS, with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above-named Ports.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 13th of March, 1881. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, March 1, 1881. mri14

THE  
LAOU-TI-KEE  
HAIR-WASH

An unique and elegant  
apparatus to the Toilet, combining in itself the  
properties of a Hair  
Grease, Wash, and洋  
Restorer.

PREPARED ONLY BY  
記

J. LLEWELLYN & CO.,  
Chemists, etc.,  
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI.

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE  
GALLE, ADEEN, SUZ, ISMALLIA,  
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE,  
SOUTHAMPTON, and LONDON;

Also,  
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND  
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN  
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK  
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
KASIGAK, Captain W. A. STEPHENSON, with  
Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from  
this for BOMBAY, on MONDAY,  
the 21st Instant, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until  
10 a.m. on the day of departure.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office  
until 10 a.m. on the day of departure.

Silk and Valuables will be  
transhipped at Point de Galle; but Tea and  
General Cargo at Bombay, arriving one  
week later than by the direct route via  
Galle.

For further Particulars regarding  
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the  
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are  
required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to  
note the terms and conditions of the  
Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. MCIVER, Superintendent,  
Hongkong, March 9, 1881. mri21

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS  
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED  
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND  
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE

VIA  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS  
AND  
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

THE S. OCEANIC will be despatched  
for San Francisco via Yokohama,  
on WEDNESDAY, 23rd March, 1881, at  
3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama,  
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan  
ports.

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m. of the 22nd March.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to  
address in full; and same will be received  
at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the  
day previous to sailing.

A Reduction of 25 % made on all  
RETURN PASSAGE ORDERS ISSUED.

Consignee Invoices to accompany Over-  
land, Mexican, Central and South American  
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's  
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,  
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 50x, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Jr.,  
Agent.

Hongkong, March 7, 1881. mri23

**INSURANCES.**

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF  
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling  
of which is paid up £100,000 " "  
Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000 " "  
Annual Income £250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1881.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENOCLES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore  
Salon and Penang.

Risks Accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHLIN,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

mri24

**Intimations.**

THIS HAIR WASH has been prepared  
by us for the last 20 years. Its sale  
is steadily increasing in India, the Straits  
and Japan. It possesses all the qualities  
of a Hair Oil or Pomade without their stickiness.  
It induces a healthy action of the  
scalp and nourishes the Hair. Dandruff  
never appears whilst it is in use. It contains  
none but the best ingredients, and  
the greatest care is taken in the compounding.  
When the Hair falls off after  
fever, or any other sickness, this Wash  
will surely prove of the greatest value.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE

THE S. S. KOKONOE MARU, Capt.  
DRILLERSEN, due here on or about the  
16th instant, will be despatched as above  
on SATURDAY, the 19th March, at  
Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at  
the Office up to 6 p.m. of the 18th March.  
No Bill of Lading signed under §22  
Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board  
before delivery is taken, otherwise they  
will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

THE FRENCH MAIL

The following hours are observed in closing  
Mails, &c., by the French Contract  
Packet.

Day before departure (or Saturday if the  
departure is on Monday).—

5 P.M.—Money Order Office closes.

NIGHT Box, which is always  
open out of Office hours.

Day of departure.—

7 A.M.—Post Office opens.

10 A.M.—Registry of Letters ceases.

Posting of all printed matter  
and patterns ceases.

11 A.M.—Mails closed, except for Late  
Letters.

11.10 A.M.—Letters may be posted with  
Late fees of 10 cents until

11.30 A.M.—When the Post Office closes  
entirely.

11.40 A.M.—Late Letters may be posted  
on board the packet with Late  
Fee of 10 cents until time of  
departure.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For YOKOHAMA via KOBE.—

Per Kokonoe Maru, at 5 p.m., on Fri-

day, the 18th inst.

For YOKOHAMA via NAGASAKI.—

Per Makaze, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday,

the 22nd inst.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet "Kokonoe"

will be despatched on MONDAY,

the 21st March, with Mails to and  
through the United Kingdom and  
Europe, via Brindisi; to the Sicilian  
Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon,  
India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gib-  
raltar. This is the best opportunity  
for forwarding Correspondence to Ma-  
ritimus.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the  
Australian Colonies.

HOURS OF CLOSING

THE FRENCH MAIL

The following hours are observed in closing  
Mails, &c., by the French Contract  
Packet.—

Day before departure (or Saturday if the  
departure is on Monday).—

5 P.M.—Money Order Office closes.

quite an ornament to the western suburbs of the town.

The case which we mentioned the other day of Graham v. O'Keefe is now fixed for Tuesday next, when the presiding Judge (the Chief Justice) will be assisted by a Jury, as he expressed on the last occasion his desire to be.

The long-delayed case of John Pitman v. the Honorable W. Kieswick and others (the Committee of the Hongkong Club) is down for hearing on Thursday next, the 17th instant. It will be heard before the Full Court.

Mr P. R. Smith, Barrister-at-Law, has, we understand, been asked by the Government to take up provisionally the appointment vacant by the nomination of Mr Sangster to be Acting Registrar, and has already accepted the position for a time of Acting Deputy Registrar. The appointment is undoubtedly a well-chosen one: there has not, so far as we know, ever been a Barrister holding the same appointment here before.

Mr Smith takes up also the office of Sheriff and Appraiser. A special arrangement has been made whereby the Acting Registrar draws half the Registrar's salary; and that throughout the whole of the arrangements which the absence of Mr Gibbons from the Colony under special circumstances necessitate, the same rules as to salaries, &c., shall obtain as if he were on leave of absence. The arrangement cannot but command itself to the public mind as only fair to those acting.

The appointments made are good in every sense of the word; and if (as would happen in the not improbable event of Mr Gibbons being supported by the Colonial Office and coming out here again as Registrar) a special vote had to be passed by the Legislative Council to recoup the Treasury for the extra money thus paid out in salary, we feel no how Member of the Council and no member of the public of Hongkong would object to justice being done, or to the labourers in the judicial vineyard of the Government being held to be worthy of their hire.

Mr Angier, the proprietor of the *London and China Express*, arrived at Singapore by the P. & O. steamer *Cambria* on route in China and Japan. We (see *Chinese Times*) believe that he is one of the oldest residents of China, having landed at Hongkong in 1840.

As we have already stated H. M. S. Iron Duke, 14 guns, Captain Cleveland, flying the flag of Admiral Coote, arrived at Singapore from Hongkong on the 25th instant, and Vice-Admiral Willeys arrived on the following day from Calcutta by the *Aragon*. We note Admiral Coote handed over command of the fleet on the 28th, to Admiral Willis, who hoisted his flag on the Iron Duke—and proceeded home by the mail steamer leaving the same day.

This Rev. R. Lambuth, M.D., of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission (South), has been given six thousand dollars for the purpose of establishing a hospital for the Chinese in Sinochow. This is a wise measure. We understand that Dr Lambuth, who is now en route for the States, hopes to secure all the necessary appliances for his hospital during his absence. He will doubtless return within twelve months and enter upon this important work with his well-known energy. We cannot understand why every city occupied as a Mission centre is not provided with a hospital at the earliest possible moment. Their great usefulness is well authenticated by the results of a long experience—Temperance Union.

The following telegrams have not yet been published here:—

*Bombay, Feb. 5.*—The *Times* of India's special London telegram says that Lord Martington proposes to limit the area occupied by our troops in Southern Afghanistan, and to form a Government in Kandahar and the districts immediately around it. This proposal will, however, be left to the consideration of the Government of India.

*Feb. 9.*—The *Times* of India's special telegram from London says:—The excitement on the question of the retention of Kandahar continues. Numerous questions have been asked in both houses regarding the matter, and from the replies, it appears that the Government are wavering in regard to their original determination. The likelihood is that the evacuation of Kandahar will be deferred indefinitely.

*Feb. 12.*—Mr Justice Melville, of the Bombay High Court, died at Cairo on his way home.

Some silly official at Aden arrested an Italian, who was on the suspicion that he was a Russian spy. He was liberated on the Captain of one of the Australian Lloyd's Steamers testifying to his identity.

The preliminaries for taking the Census have begun in India and the enumerators appear to be encountering manifold difficulties and perplexities, owing to the ignorance and social peculiarities of the population. The *Sonthals* of the Pergunnahs in the Bengal Presidency cannot understand the object of census-taking, and having the wildest notions as to the intention of Government, have risen in a sort of rebellion which has rendered it necessary to send troops into the district. One notion is that the men are to be enlisted, and the women married to the soldiers returned from the Afghan war. Two anecdotes come from Central Province. One census enumerator put down in his book a certain old man, "house and other inhabitants." When the Census Committee entered a certain compound with the former of enumeration in his room, an old woman who had been taken account of by the enumerator and supervisor both, ran quickly to her mistress and warned her that she should be definitely come in mistake in the result, for that the sirdar had counted her twice already, and was going to count her again. Another comical story comes from Madras. A perturbed native official sent the following note to a Madras paper: "I am an enumerator for next census, and I have come across the following case in the course of my duty: A Native female has five husbands—one of them being a Nambader, the second a Memon, third a Warrier, the fourth an Emborkan, and the fifth a Mian, all of whom live in his house, and at the same time he being an *harem*. How are these five husbands to be classed in the schedule? As married or single?"

#### HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

##### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon, when there were present the Chairman, Hon. W. Kieswick, Hon. P. Ryrie, and Messrs Bellios, Dalrymple, Hoppius, Kahn, Forstet, Grobien, J. J. Francis, Mackintosh, G. Scott, Davis, A. P. McEwan, Granville Sharp, W. M. Morgan, F. D. Sasoon, H. Foss, Thurnburn, A. T. Manger, Franjee Arjanee, Le Luk Cheong, Chang Sing Young, and Ho Amel.

##### THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the Committee, which, as well as the minutes of the last general meeting, were taken as read, was as follows:—

The Committee beg to place before the members of the Chamber the following report of their proceedings for the year ending 31st December, 1880.

**The Blockade.**—At the last general meeting this subject was discussed, but during the year no progress has been made towards a solution of the question, and the proceedings of the Chinese Revenue Cruisers have continued as inimical as ever to the welfare of the Colony. The presence of these armed vessels and their loitering in our harbour, have been even more marked than formerly.

For convenience of reference all the papers connected with the subject have been printed in a collected form.

**Japanes Yen.**—The resolution passed at the last general meeting, viz.:—

"That this Chamber memorialize the Government to take action with a view to making Japanese yen current in this Colony," was forwarded to His Excellency the Governor through the Colonial Secretary, who, in reply, said that the subject would receive the Governor's best attention, and there the matter rested.

**Representation in England.**—It was suggested at the last meeting that the Chamber should addressee the Chairman of the "China and Japan Association" to ascertain if that body would consent to represent this Chamber in London, but the reply indicated that their constitution hardly admitted of such duty being undertaken by the Association.

Your Committee then entered into communication with the Chamber of Commerce in China and Japan, inviting their co-operation in a scheme for the formation of an association composed of influential merchants in London connected with the trade of China and Japan, and have received favourable replies from most of them.

After due consideration, it was deemed advisable to address the gentlemen now constituting the London Committee of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, asking them if they would take steps to augment their members in order to carry out the desired object. Their Chairman replied that he hoped that the matter would be taken up shortly.

**The Postal Service between Foochow and Hongkong.**—In June last the co-operation of the Chamber was invited by the Foochow Chamber of Commerce to obtain a subsidy from the General Post Office in London for a local service, to consist of the weekly despatch of one steamer from Foochow to the line, but as, in the opinion of your Committee, the service in on the whole very efficiently performed at present, they despatched no letter to the matter.

**The Committee addressed the Postmaster General, London, in September last, pointing out the inconvenience which the community would suffer by making Monday mail day, and in reply the Chamber is informed that the question of altering the day of departure of the Packet from Bombay was still under the consideration of the Government of India. The Postmaster General also added that "If any alteration is made at Bombay it will involve a revision of the time table generally, and the case of Hongkong will then come under consideration."**

**The Irish Famine.**—It having been reported to your Committee that it would meet the wishes of some members of the community if the Chamber were to collect subscriptions, a list in aid of the distressed was opened, and the sum of \$4,100 forwarded to the Duchess of Marlborough, through the Treasurer of the local Irish Relief Fund.

**Silk Condition House.**—Representations having been made by the Lyons Chamber of Commerce of the serious injury done to the silk trade by the excessive moisture in silk shipped from Canton, your Committee placed themselves in communication with the principal shippers at that port, from whom they learned that steps had already been taken to establish a condition house.

**Reuters' Political Telegrams.**—His Excellency the Governor having intimated to the Chamber that he intended withdrawing the Government subscription, as he did not consider the service satisfactory, your Committee addressed the local Agent of the Company, whose representations have elicited from the Directors an acknowledgment of certain deficiencies and a promise of improvement in the service.

**Members.**—Messrs Linstead & Co., the National Bank of India, and Mr R. Deacon have retired from the Chamber, and the On Tsai Insurance Company has been elected a member. This election required confirmation.

**Statistics of Trade.**—A table is appended showing the sales reported during the past six years, compiled from the fortnightly reports of the Chamber, together with quotations of exchange, which it is hoped will be useful to members.

**Accounts.**—These have been audited by Messrs Geo. O. Scott and J. G. T. Hassell, and there is a balance at the credit of the Chamber of \$10,35.

**THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.**

The Chairman, in dealing with the report, said the matters touched on it were numerous, and many of the subjects dealt with were of extreme importance. The one primary importance was the Blockade, the continuance of which was a source of serious injury to them and to the interests of the Colony as a Crown possession. He hoped that there would be some discussion to-day, not that he anticipated much good from it, but he thought the question was one which they should carefully avoid dropping out of sight. (Hear, hear.)

The question of the Japanese yen was one which he thought did not call for much remark from the Chairman. The matter of the representation of the Chamber in England had been mentioned at the last meeting, and it would be no doubt very important to secure influential representation of China's interests at home if the representatives could go to take an interest in matters local and connected with the general trade of China. Such a scheme was one which would affect alike the interests of natives and foreigners. He hoped that such representation might yet be obtained. They would observe that the negotiations between Foochow and Hongkong had not been concluded, and that the case wall known and active steps taken to uphold the decision of Judge French, so

that the Customs Service might be kept within the bounds of reason and common-sense.

Mr Granville Sharp suggested that in any memorial which was to be sent home with regard to the grievances arising from the Blockade, as little should be said about opium as possible. He referred to the value paid at home to so-called humanitarian representations. A great many of the best and most influential people in England held very strong opinions against the opium traffic, although he thought they were mistaken; and these people exercised an appreciable effect on public matters. As Mr Ryrie had said, it was not by any means opium alone that was affected, and if they put forward a strong point which was not a strong point they presented a weakened case. The Chinese oppose every concession to the opium trade were persistent, and that often accounted for great delay. Although he would be sorry to see anything done to interfere with a long-established trade, he would not be astonished to see some vigorous action taken with regard to the trade in opium before long. The good and kind people at home thought it did a great deal of harm and they interested themselves in the removal of this trade, remaining blind to greater evils in their midst at home. However, this was a large subject. He just threw out the suggestion.

Mr Bellios explained that he had used opium as an illustration simply to make it plain that this principle of exacting three times the duty leviable under the treaty unquestionably existed, and to impress the fact that Hongkong was not by any means a free port.

Mr Ryrie explained that he had simply used the illustration of opium in dealing with the idea that the Chinese seem to believe that they have the right to squeeze impositions when, who and to an extent they liked, despite all treaties to the contrary. He did not believe the Chinese had any moral feeling in the matter of the treaty or otherwise.

The Chairman suggested that the memorial should if it were to be addressed to the Queen, come not from the Chamber of Commerce alone, but from the Community as a whole.

Mr Bellios explained that the proposition he made last year with regard to the Blockade and had been some time after that meeting discussed by the Committee, and in reference to the opinion then expressed he had not considered it advisable to call for a special meeting of the Chamber to discuss the scheme as had been agreed. It was some consolation, however, for him to find that the same proposals as had been suggested by him were being laid before the authorities by Sir Thomas Wade as a means of solving the difficulties between England and China. The promised pamphlet had been issued, and they had no doubt they had taken the views he had taken as regards the Blockade. Even though they had alluded to it did not know what they were talking about. Were they going to be admitted to bail, each in two sureties of \$20 each?

Mr Ryrie explained that he had simply used the illustration of opium in dealing with the idea that the Chinese seem to believe that they have the right to squeeze impositions when, who and to an extent they liked, despite all treaties to the contrary. He did not believe the Chinese had any moral feeling in the matter of the treaty or otherwise.

The Chairman suggested that the memorial should if it were to be addressed to the Queen, come not from the Chamber of Commerce alone, but from the Community as a whole.

Mr Bellios explained that the proposition he made last year with regard to the Blockade and had been some time after that meeting discussed by the Committee, and in reference to the opinion then expressed he had not considered it advisable to call for a special meeting of the Chamber to discuss the scheme as had been agreed. It was some consolation, however, for him to find that the same proposals as had been suggested by him were being laid before the authorities by Sir Thomas Wade as a means of solving the difficulties between England and China. The promised pamphlet had been issued, and they had no doubt they had taken the views he had taken as regards the Blockade. Even though they had alluded to it did not know what they were talking about. Were they going to be admitted to bail, each in two sureties of \$20 each?

Mr Ryrie explained that he had simply used the illustration of opium in dealing with the idea that the Chinese seem to believe that they have the right to squeeze impositions when, who and to an extent they liked, despite all treaties to the contrary. He did not believe the Chinese had any moral feeling in the matter of the treaty or otherwise.

The Chairman suggested that the memorial should if it were to be addressed to the Queen, come not from the Chamber of Commerce alone, but from the Community as a whole.

Mr Bellios explained that the proposition he made last year with regard to the Blockade and had been some time after that meeting discussed by the Committee, and in reference to the opinion then expressed he had not considered it advisable to call for a special meeting of the Chamber to discuss the scheme as had been agreed. It was some consolation, however, for him to find that the same proposals as had been suggested by him were being laid before the authorities by Sir Thomas Wade as a means of solving the difficulties between England and China. The promised pamphlet had been issued, and they had no doubt they had taken the views he had taken as regards the Blockade. Even though they had alluded to it did not know what they were talking about. Were they going to be admitted to bail, each in two sureties of \$20 each?

Mr Ryrie explained that he had simply used the illustration of opium in dealing with the idea that the Chinese seem to believe that they have the right to squeeze impositions when, who and to an extent they liked, despite all treaties to the contrary. He did not believe the Chinese had any moral feeling in the matter of the treaty or otherwise.

The Chairman suggested that the memorial should if it were to be addressed to the Queen, come not from the Chamber of Commerce alone, but from the Community as a whole.

Mr Bellios explained that the proposition he made last year with regard to the Blockade and had been some time after that meeting discussed by the Committee, and in reference to the opinion then expressed he had not considered it advisable to call for a special meeting of the Chamber to discuss the scheme as had been agreed. It was some consolation, however, for him to find that the same proposals as had been suggested by him were being laid before the authorities by Sir Thomas Wade as a means of solving the difficulties between England and China. The promised pamphlet had been issued, and they had no doubt they had taken the views he had taken as regards the Blockade. Even though they had alluded to it did not know what they were talking about. Were they going to be admitted to bail, each in two sureties of \$20 each?

Mr Ryrie explained that he had simply used the illustration of opium in dealing with the idea that the Chinese seem to believe that they have the right to squeeze impositions when, who and to an extent they liked, despite all treaties to the contrary. He did not believe the Chinese had any moral feeling in the matter of the treaty or otherwise.

The Chairman suggested that the memorial should if it were to be addressed to the Queen, come not from the Chamber of Commerce alone, but from the Community as a whole.

Mr Bellios explained that the proposition he made last year with regard to the Blockade and had been some time after that meeting discussed by the Committee, and in reference to the opinion then expressed he had not considered it advisable to call for a special meeting of the Chamber to discuss the scheme as had been agreed. It was some consolation, however, for him to find that the same proposals as had been suggested by him were being laid before the authorities by Sir Thomas Wade as a means of solving the difficulties between England and China. The promised pamphlet had been issued, and they had no doubt they had taken the views he had taken as regards the Blockade. Even though they had alluded to it did not know what they were talking about. Were they going to be admitted to bail, each in two sureties of \$20 each?

Mr Ryrie explained that he had simply used the illustration of opium in dealing with the idea that the Chinese seem to believe that they have the right to squeeze impositions when, who and to an extent they liked, despite all treaties to the contrary. He did not believe the Chinese had any moral feeling in the matter of the treaty or otherwise.

The Chairman suggested that the memorial should if it were to be addressed to the Queen, come not from the Chamber of Commerce alone, but from the Community as a whole.

Mr Bellios explained that the proposition he made last year with regard to the Blockade and had been some time after that meeting discussed by the Committee, and in reference to the opinion then expressed he had not considered it advisable to call for a special meeting of the Chamber to discuss the scheme as had been agreed. It was some consolation, however, for him to find that the same proposals as had been suggested by him were being laid before the authorities by Sir Thomas Wade as a means of solving the difficulties between England and China. The promised pamphlet had been issued, and they had no doubt they had taken the views he had taken as regards the Blockade. Even though they had alluded to it did not know what they were talking about. Were they going to be admitted to bail, each in two sureties of \$20 each?

Mr Ryrie explained that he had simply used the illustration of opium in dealing with the idea that the Chinese seem to believe that they have the right to squeeze impositions when, who and to an extent they liked, despite all treaties to the contrary. He did not believe the Chinese had any moral feeling in the matter of the treaty or otherwise.

The Chairman suggested that the memorial should if it were to be addressed to the Queen, come not from the Chamber of Commerce alone, but from the Community as a whole.

Mr Bellios explained that the proposition he made last year with regard to the Blockade and had been some time after that meeting discussed by the Committee, and in reference to the opinion then expressed he had not considered it advisable to call for a special meeting of the Chamber to discuss the scheme as had been agreed. It was some consolation, however, for him to find that the same proposals as had been suggested by him were being laid before the authorities by Sir Thomas Wade as a means of solving the difficulties between England and China. The promised pamphlet had been issued, and they had no doubt they had taken the views he had taken as regards the Blockade. Even though they had alluded to it did not know what they were talking about. Were they going to be admitted to bail, each in two sureties of \$20 each?

Mr Ryrie explained that he had simply used the illustration of opium in dealing with the idea that the Chinese seem to believe that they have the right to squeeze impositions when, who and to an extent they liked, despite all treaties to the contrary. He did not believe the Chinese had any moral feeling in the matter of the treaty or otherwise.

The Chairman suggested that the memorial should if it were to be addressed to the Queen, come not from the Chamber of Commerce alone, but from the Community as a whole.

Mr Bellios explained that the proposition he made last year with regard to the Blockade and had been some time after that meeting discussed by the Committee, and in reference to the opinion then expressed he had not considered it advisable to call for a special meeting of the Chamber to discuss the scheme as had been agreed. It was some consolation, however, for him to find that the same proposals as had been suggested by him were being laid before the authorities by Sir Thomas Wade as a means of solving the difficulties between England and China. The promised pamphlet had been issued, and they had no doubt they had taken the views he had taken as regards the Blockade. Even though they had alluded to it did not know what they were talking about. Were they going to be admitted to bail, each in two sureties of \$20 each?

Mr Ryrie explained that he had simply used the illustration of opium in dealing with the idea that the Chinese seem to believe that they have the right to squeeze impositions when, who and to an extent they liked, despite all treaties to the contrary. He did not believe the Chinese had any moral feeling in the matter of the treaty or otherwise.

The Chairman suggested that the memorial should if it were to be addressed to the Queen, come not from the Chamber of Commerce alone, but from the Community as a whole.

Mr Bellios explained that the proposition he made last year with regard to the Blockade and had been some time after that meeting discussed by the Committee, and in reference to the opinion then expressed he had not considered it advisable to call for a special meeting

## THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 6500.—MARCH 10, 1881]

## Intimations.

## Visitors' Column.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expanded regret at the discontinuance of *Notes and Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Medicine, and Commerce; Natural History, Religion, &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and "the Far East," generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Query proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is sixty pages, bi-monthly, replete with what other than arid ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries* on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering every effort of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs Corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now exceedingly cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Etel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. C. O. Bowring, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the Orient, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in it also. It is to be hoped that this open invitation to contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the gamblers and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Siam, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tendency—is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest; while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,  
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,  
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-  
SION AGENT,  
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,  
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

We have instituted as an experiment a Visitors' Column, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. It will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with—  
we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

## List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf. General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's-throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St. Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

S. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.,—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

## Stores, Books, &amp;c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor &c.—T. N. DRISCOLL, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-EWAN, FAICKEL & Co.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsmen's Requirements of all descriptions.—W.M. SCHMIDT & Co., Gun-makers, Eastern House of Beaconsfield Arcade.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FEES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pulley-boats, Half hour, ... 10 cts. | Hour, ... 20 cts. Three hours, ... 50 cts. | Six hours, ... 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.  
Four Coolies, ... \$1.00  
Three Coolies, ... 0.85  
Two Coolies, ... 0.70  
Return (direct or by Pak-foo-lum).  
Four Coolies, ... \$1.50  
Three Coolies, ... 1.20  
Two Coolies, ... 1.00

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).

Single Trip.  
Four Coolies, ... \$0.60  
Three Coolies, ... 0.50  
Two Coolies, ... 0.40  
Return (direct or by Pak-foo-lum).  
Four Coolies, ... \$1.00  
Three Coolies, ... 0.85  
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Pak-foo-lum).  
\$0.75 each Coolie.  
(12 hours) Gap, ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cents.  
Half day, ... 35 cents.  
Day, ... 60 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.  
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900  
picks, per Load, ... \$3.00  
1st Class Cargo Boat of 3 or 900  
picks, per Load, ... 2.00  
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600  
picks, per Day, ... 2.50  
3rd Class Cargo Boat of 600  
picks, per Load, ... 1.75  
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 500  
picks, per Day, ... 1.50  
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 500  
picks, per Load, ... 1.00  
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 500  
picks, Half Day, ... 60

Coolies.  
or Pulley-boats, per Day, ... \$1.00  
" One Hour, ... 20  
" Half-an-Hour, ... 10  
After 6 p.m., ... 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

TRAVY COOLIES.  
Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... 25 cents.  
Half Day, ... 20  
Three Hours, ... 10  
One Hour, ... 5  
Half Hour, ... 3

Nothing in the above Scale is to affect private agreements.

## Local Parcel Post.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Letters, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the same be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially-written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Letters for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.B. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, &c., America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana, Honduras, Bermuda, Lubuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief

countries not in the Union are the Australian Group, China, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route—

Post Cards, ... 5 cents per ½ oz.

Registration, ... 5 cents each.

Newspapers, ... 10 cents.

Books and Patterns, ... 2 cents each.

Comm. Papers, ... 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom—

Registration, ... 10 cents.

Newspapers, ... None.

Books and Patterns, ... 5¢.

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay.

Letters, ... 30 cents.

Registration, ... None.

Newspapers, ... 5 cents.

Books and Patterns, ... 5¢.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10 cts. Registration, 10 cts.; Books and Patterns, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Galle, Letters, 25 cts. Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

+ There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

\* Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Letters, ... per ½ oz.

Postage, ... per oz.

Carry, ... per oz.

Newsp., ... per oz.

Books and Patterns, ... per 2 oz.

Packets, ... per oz.

Parcels, ... per oz.

Local Delivery.

I.—Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one cent per cent for cashing them.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and sealed with a stamp, directed, and unsealed before the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Office close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed \$10, or \$50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day, and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.  
Up to \$2, ... 18 cents.  
" 5, ... 36 "  
" 10, ... 54 "  
" 20, ... 72 "

Local and Intercolonial Orders.  
Up to \$25 or 25 cents, ... 25 cents.  
" 50 or \$10 ... 50 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong and Shanghai.